The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.—Beaconsfield.

WHOLE NO. 908. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1928. VOL. 18, NO. 25.

SOUND PUBLIC OPINION BASIS OF LAW

This country is a government by laws that grow out of the experience and needs of the people, after long agitation and education.

A law that does not have this background is eventually ignored.

Lawmakers, as a rule, reflect the mood of constituents.

The world has few faiths comparable to the belief that a "good man" will save us from our own inertia; from our failure to know the purpose of "red herring" methods.

To avoid being shunted into blind alleys, we should have this fact sink into our consciousness:

Law is a rule of action adopted by representatives who secure their power from the people. The sound basis for law is the general good of the community.

Where a government, as ours, rests on popular rule, constant agitation is necessary to secure legislation of this character.

These laws can only be passed as public opinion is developed.

Such a public opinion smashes hostile political parties and drives agents of privilege into private life.

Isolated groups of earnest-minded men and women are not the foundation of law. They must reach all classes of citizens and convert them to their views before public opinion is a fact.

Electing a President will not suffice. Legislation is a function of Congress. Lawmakers often ignore the chief executive.

Workers should understand, for instance, the principles and history of the injunction writ. They should discuss it with fellow citizens; explain its inequity and develop such an intelligent sentiment against court usurpation that Congress will respond.

Incessant agitation and education is necessary. No fundamental law was ever passed without this experience.

Action must vitalize resolutions of protest.

To say that we can win freedom by short cuts is to believe government is based on pasteboard and paint.

Spluttering and thunder words is not progress.

Editors Ignore Injunction Evil; Mad When Used Against Them

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch reminds editors that they are responsible for conditions which permit county officials of Minneapolis to padlock a newspaper in that city because it criticised public officials.

These editors scream about the freedom of the press and the Post-Dispatch says:

"We would like to remind the complaining editors of their own responsibility for this state of affairs. The abuse of the injunction has grown up under their eyes and they have done little to prevent it.

"How many of them lifted their editorial voices in protest when the injunction was being shamelessly abused against such helpless people as the textile workers of Massachusetts, the coal miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and the railway shopmen of the entire country? Very few, indeed. Most of them either were silent, or actually applauded these judicial atrocities.

"They are guilty on another count. During the war they did nothing to oppose the suppression of little papers and magazines which dared to oppose the war. When Socialist and labor publications were being ruthlessly slaughtered by such illiberal bureaucrats as Burleson and Palmer, where were the guardians of the freedom of the press? We know. They were either in their dugouts or they were openly applauding the slaughter.

"As a result of their prejudice, cowardice or nearsightedness, they are now confronted by the weapon whetted by themselves. In less than 10 years of hysteria they all abandoned a liberty which had been achieved after more than a century of fighting. They will now know what historians already know—that liberty is difficult to win and easy to lose. They may as well prepare themselves for a long, hard fight. The case of the Minneapolis Saturday Press is significant."

SMITH DISCUSSES ISSUES IN ACCEPTING NOMINATION

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 1.—"It was inevitable that our platform should further recognize grave abuses in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes which threaten the very principle of collective bargaining," said Governor Alfred Smith, in accepting the nomination for President on the Democratic ticket.

"Dissatisfaction and social unrest have grown from these abuses and undoubtedly legislation must be framed to meet just causes for complaint in regard to the unwarranted issuance of injunctions.

"We declare for the principle of collective bargaining, which alone can put the laborer upon a basis of fair equality with the employer; for the human principle that labor is not a commodity; for fair treatment to government and Federal employes and for specific and immediate attention to the serious problems of unemployment."

Governor Smith said he would continue his sympathetic interest in the advancement of progressive legislation for the protection and advancement of working men and women.

Enforcement of the Volstead law while it remains a statute, opposition to the return of the saloon and an amendment to the Volstead law "giving a scientific definition of the alcoholic content of an intoxicating beverage" were favored.

"Each state would then be allowed to fix its own standard of alcoholic content, subject always to the proviso that that standard could not exceed the maximum fixed by Congress."

The governor promised, in the event of his election, to call a non-partisan conference of men having a knowledge of the farm question, to evolve a solution of this problem.

Retention of natural resources by the people was called for. "Under no circumstances should private monopoly be permitted to capitalize, for rate-making purposes, water-power sites that are the property of the people themselves. It is to me unthinkable that the government of the United States or any state thereof will permit either direct or indirect alienation of water-power sites. These sources of water power must remain forever under public ownership and control."

The governor pledged himself "to endeavor to make the outlawry of war effective by removing its causes and to substitute the methods of conciliation, conference, arbitration and judicial determination."

The administration's Latin-American policy was declared to be contrary to American ideals.

"The situation in Nicaragua fairly exemplifies our departure from this high standard," he said. Action by Congress before troops are sent to foreign countries is favored.

Present immigration policies were indorsed, except the principle of restriction based upon the figures of immigration population contained in a census 37 years old. Removal from the immigration law of "the harsh provision which separates families" was approved.

HARVESTING MACHINE DISPLACES WORKERS

New York, Sept. 1.—Machinery is cutting costs and displacing agricultural labor, says F. M. Russell, assistant to Secretary of Agriculture, writing in Forbes' Magazine.

Last year one-half of Kansas wheat was cut and harvested with the combine, and this year, it is estimated, the wheat crop of entire counties will be handled in this manner. Texas, Oklahoma and other wheat areas are using the combine.

This machine enables two men to harvest from 400 to 500 acres of grain in 15 days of actual work. It reduces the amount of labor for harvesting 400 acres from 120 days of man labor to 30 days.

"Use of large scale machine units is revamping the cotton belt," says Mr. Russell. "Cotton production has increased in Texas and Oklahoma through use of large machine units. By this means one man can plant and care for 75 to 150 acres of cotton without hiring labor up to time of picking. In the old cotton belt one man handles from 10 to 20 acres.

"The cotton sled or stripper has come into general use in the Southwest. With this device one man can gather as much cotton in a day as eight or 10 men can pick by hand."

RAILWAYS MUST UNITE OR BE OWNED BY U. S.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The public will soon be faced with a choice between railroad consolidation or government ownership and operation, said Senator Fess, in a public statement.

The carriers may consolidate, under the Esch-Cummins act of 1920, but the larger systems refuse to take over non-paying short lines, which would reduce their income because charges for these short lines would have to be met.

"The short lines," said Senator Fess, "are not paying and can either continue on that basis or be abandoned; business methods forbid the former and public opinion will not allow the latter."

The Ohio Senator objects to compulsory consolidation. He predicted that when consolidation does come it will be an evolutionary process.

MOTOR FLEET BUSINESS GETS IN "STRONG HANDS"

New York, Sept. 1.—Wall Street is discussing the passage of the motor fleet business into what is known as "strong hands."

These powerful interests are behind the plan to have the Interstate Commerce Commission regulate motor busses doing an interstate business. Independent bus owners claim this is part of the plan to drive them out of business.

"PHONEY" UNIONS QUIT

Cincinnati, Sept. 1.—Two "phoney" organizations of railway clerks have thrown up the sponge and their 7,000 members are taken over by the legitimate Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

The two organizations are the Order of Railway Expressmen, headed by A. Bollinger, and the American Federation of Express Workers, headed by James J. Forrester, one-time president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

FIVE-DAY WEEK IS LOGICAL

Business men and government officials continue to remind the public that the nation faces too much production; that 100 per cent efficiency is out of the question.

Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, says the country is "overengined," that to slow down industry is a safety measure urgently needed.

In every industry the cry for "stabilization"—a soothing definition for slowing down—is raised.

The latest call for less production is by Oklahoma oil operators who ask the state to aid them. Capitalists, as a rule, however, depend upon "gentlemen's agreements" to accomplish this purpose.

Dr. A. F. Woods of the Federal Department of Agriculture, warns dairymen not to overproduce. He says this industry has "reached a stage of development where its future must be carefully considered if we are to avoid trouble."

Workers should awaken to the significance of this silent revolution, which is yet in its infancy.

Workers should also note the abandonment of individualistic theories by business men and government.

These revolutionary changes sustain labor's five-day week demand.

MOONEY SHOULD BE PARDONED

Thomas J. Mooney's pardon plea rests on a principle that interests everyone who believes law and justice should be synonymous.

Mooney is serving a life sentence for alleged bombing of the San Francisco Preparedness Parade on July 22, 1916. Several persons were killed.

It was discovered, after the trial, that Oxman, the state's leading witness, committed perjury—that his testimony was an elaborate system of falsehoods.

Trial Judge Griffin could not grant a new trial because the discovery of perjury was not made until after the case had left his court.

The State Supreme Court refused to order a new trial because the California law provides that such action shall be based on the record of the trial. Naturally, there could be no reference to perjury in the record.

The principle created in this case will stand long after the actors are forgotten.

The political and economic beliefs of any of these actors has nothing to do with this principle.

The question is: If a man is convicted of crime, sentenced to jail and it later develops that he was "framed," must he stay in jail because he failed to discover perjury while he was being tried?

Under such a theory an individual has small protection from venial prosecutors and manufactured public clamor.

POWER TRUST AGENTS REACH INTO SCHOOLS

Butte, Mont., Sept. 1.—The Federal Trade Commission's probe of the public utilities reveals a nation-wide system to control public opinion, said Senator Thomas J. Walsh in an address to the Montana Bar Association.

"Nothing approaching this system is known in our history or that of any other country. These conditions are as startling as they are sinister," said the speaker.

Writers were subsidized, he said, to write books on specific objects. The general tenor of these writings was that government ownership of utilities is a bad thing. These have found their way into the class rooms of the country's schools.

WORKING WOMEN PLAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

Chicago, Sept 1.—A women's industrial exhibit, the first of its kind in this city, will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, October 24-27. The movement is sponsored by the Women's Trade Union League, and will illustrate modern processes in industries that are operated by women. Educational exhibits have been secured and a pageant will show the progress of women since early days.

YEAST WORKERS GAIN

Baltimore, Sept. 1.—A week's vacation with pay every year is included in the new agreement between the Yeast Workers' Union and the Fleischman Company.

"BIG SIX" CHORUS INVITED TO SOUTH

New York, Sept. 1.—"Big Six" chorus, composed of members of New York Typographical Union No. 6, has been asked by the Charleston, S. C., Chamber of Commerce to visit that city the week of September 10, when the International Typographical Union convention is in session.

The chorus has been in existence 25 years and has a membership of 50 hand compositors, linotype operators and proofreaders, who compare with the chorus of Welsh workers and Sheffield steel workers.

The chorus sings all sorts of music. Jazz is not considered music by these choristers.

STATE OFFICIALS HONORED

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Oil Workers' Union No. 128 presented Will J. French, director Department of Industrial Relations, and Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, engrossed testimonials as "an appreciation of the great service to the workers in the assistance rendered resulting in a six-day week in the petroleum industry of California."

The state officials aided in ending the seven-day week for oil drillers.

POTTERS GET CONTRACT

East Liverpool, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters and organized employers renewed their agreement for two years.

NO NATIONAL HOLIDAY; CONGRESS CAN'T ACT

Washington, Sept. 1.—There are no national holidays, properly so-called, in the United States, as the Federal Congress is not empowered to legislate in the matter for the States, according to a memorandum of the Division of Protocol, Department of State.

The following days, however, have been set apart by Congress as legal holidays in the District of Columbia and the territories, and are generally observed in the States upon proclamation by their respective Governors, or in pursuance of State legislation: January 1, New Year's Day; February 22, Washington's Birthday; May 30, Memorial Day; July 4, Independence Day; first Monday in September, Labor Day; December 25, Christmas.

In addition to these, the last Thursday in November is usually designated by the President as a holiday for the District of Columbia and the territories, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, and every four years March 4 is kept as a legal holiday in the District of Columbia on account of the inauguration.

A number of other holidays have been designated by the legislatures of the various States to be observed in commemoration of religious or political events.

STRIKERS ASK AID AGAINST WAGE CUT

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 1.—The Textile Council appeals for financial aid for 30,000 textile workers who have been on strike five months against wage reductions.

"This movement," the council says, "has become the strategic center of the trade union battlefront against anti-union employers."

Five textile barons, led by former United States Senator Butler, are directing the fight for lower living standards.

"We have proved over and over and over that our case is proper and just," the council declares. "But that makes no impression on the five old men in New Bedford who have held other manufacturers in line to break the unions. The younger mill men would be glad to open their mills at the old rates, but they are helpless in the hands of five immensely wealthy anti-union employers."

AUTO DEATHS 64 A DAY

Washington, Sept. 1.—Sixty-four persons are killed each day by automobiles in this country, according to the American Motorists' Association. Eleven per cent of this number are killed between 5 and 6 in the afternoon.

The total number of deaths last year was 7,138, as compared with 6,988 killed the previous year.

MUSCLE SHOALS 'VETO' NOT LEGALLY BINDING

Washington, Sept. 1.—The Muscle Shoals resolution, passed by Congress just before the end of the last session, is law despite the President's failure to sign it or to return it to Congress with a veto message, said Senator Norris, replying to a query as to the status of the resolution.

President Coolidge gave the resolution a "pocket veto," that is, he took no action. This has raised a constitutional point, which is now being considered by the United States Supreme Court in another case.

Senator Norris and other friends of the Muscle Shoals resolution claim the "pocket veto" would annul the resolution if there were not another session of this Congress. They insist that the Congress that convenes the first Monday in December is the same Congress that recently adjourned and therefore the constitutional provision regarding vetoes does not apply.

TUBERCULOSIS CAUSES OFFICE WORKERS' ILLS

New York, Sept. 1.—Pulmonary tuberculosis still remains the chief cause of death among office workers before the age of 45 years, according to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Heart disease is second in causes of deaths.

Poor ventilation, poor illumination and bad seating, together with bad habits and fashions and lack of proper exercise is responsible for the generally poor posture of office workers. Most of these conditions can be remedied, it is stated.

"The fact that the number of clerical workers in this country is approximately 3,700,000, or nearly one-half the number of industrial wage earners, is sufficient reason for consideration of health conditions among them, since the health problem of such a large body of workers is of great importance both in its relation to public health and to the successful operation of commerce and industry."

MARK MOORE'S WIDOW DIES

Washington, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Mary C. Moore died in this city at the age of 74. She was the widow of Mark C. Moore, who died in 1913.

He was corresponding secretary and treasurer of the committee that arranged for the meeting of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, in Pittsburgh, November 15, 1881.

This meeting was called by nine trade unionists who meet in Terre Haute, Ind., in August of the same year.

The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions was merged with the American Federation of Labor at Columbus, Ohio, in 1886.

Painters Winning Five-Day Week; Plan Will Be Universal Shortly

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 1.—"We have 62,500 members, or approximately one-half of the Brotherhood of Painters, working on a five-day basis," reports George F. Hedrick, general president of that organization.

"Within a few years the five-day week in our trade will be universal. Wherever this system has been established it has proven satisfactory to employer and employed.

"No better method has been devised to meet new conditions that machinery and labor-saving devices have created."

FAR-AWAY AUSTRALIA FACING 'RED' SWEEP

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Sept. 1.—Communists have taken charge of the Australian Labor Party and are subordinating the welfare of Australian workers to those of the Asiatic countries, according to a resolution passed by the Australian Workers' Union. This organization is the largest trade union in the Commonwealth.

The unionists charge several organizations have been set and financed by Moscow to divide labor's political power and to oppose the "White Australian" policy of trade unionists who are fighting against waves of Orientals and African blacks who would destroy their living standards.

The Communists are pleading that it does not matter "whether a man is black, blue, brindle or any other color so long as he works under the same conditions as the Australian."

The trade unionists answer this by pointing to their experience that the alien hordes, when once admitted, will ignore fancy word pictures of universal brotherhood, and that they will oust the whites in the struggle for jobs.

Reaction is in hearty accord with the "red" program.

OUT-OF-WORK FIGURES SHOW 1 PER CENT GAIN

Washington, Sept. 1.—Unemployment among organized wage earners increased 1 per cent in 24 cities during July, as compared with June, according to statistics received by Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.

The percentage of unemployment during the first half year of 1928 was:

	All Trades. Per Cent.	Building Trades. Per Cent.	All Other Trades. Per Cent.
January	18	36	11
February	18	39	10
March	18	38	10
April	16	32	9
May	13	25	8
June	11	22	7
July	12	24	8

Preliminary figures for August indicate that unemployment among organized wage earners is not materially changing.

EXTRA PAY FOR SUBS

Washington, Sept. 1.—The law granting extra pay for night work in the postal service is applicable to substitute employes in the motor vehicle service, Comptroller General McCarl rules.

The law granting extra pay to postal employes for night work was passed over the President's veto by the last Congress.

MOLDERS RAISE WAGES

Seattle, Sept. 1.—Molders raised their minimum wage to $7.50 a day after a short strike. The former minimum was $6.40, but several employers paid more than this rate. The average increase is 60 cents a day.

HAVE FIVE-DAY WEEK

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 1.—Plasterers, lathers and electrical workers in this city have established the five-day week. Bricklayers, sheet metal workers, carpenters and painters are next in line.

COMPANY INSURANCE COSTLY TO WORKERS

Minneapolis, Sept. 1.—The sickness and death insurance that General Motors Corporation provides for its 200,000 employes will prove costly to these workers, says the Labor Review.

The plan provides a $2,000 life insurance and a $15 weekly sickness and accident insurance. The cost of 5 cents a day for each employe is paid by the company.

"If these employes," says the labor paper, "believe they are receiving a gift, a comparison of their wages and work conditions with what they would be if General Motors was strongly organized will prove the opposite.

"Workers who trade the right to organize for life and accident insurance are as foolish as the Indians who exchanged their vast domains for glass beads.

"Insurance is a splendid thing, but the worker who is fairly paid is in a position to buy his own insurance without sacrificing his independence. Insurance bought by the individual worker increases the independence of himself and family. When the employer pays that insurance it makes the worker dependent.

"General Motors buys this insurance at a low rate, but employes will find it expensive. The plan insures that they will continue to receive infamously low wages and work under inhuman speed-up systems."

SECRET POWER LOBBY MENACE TO COUNTRY

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The power trust was denounced for its secret propaganda by Governor Smith in his acceptance speech.

The state executive said:

"No more dishonest or unpatriotic propaganda has even been seen in this country than that disclosed by the investigation into the methods of certain utility corporations. Private corporations, to gain control of public resources, have procured the writing of text books for the public schools; have subsidized lecturers pretending to give to the country their own honest and unbiased advice; have employed as their agents former public officials and have endeavored to mislead public opinion by the retention of the services of leaders of the community in various parts of the country. Highly paid lobbyists penetrated into every state and into the legislative halls of the nation itself."

WORK WOMEN'S FILM DISTRIBUTED FREE

Washington, Sept. 1.—Huge workrooms, with hundreds of women bending over whirling machines, are depicted in a movie reel that is being distributed without cost by the United States Women's Bureau. The title of the picture is "Within the Gates." The only charge is express cost to and from Washington. The showing time for this reel is 25 minutes.

American Press Being Monopolized; New System Controls Public Mind

New York, Sept. 1.—In five years the number of American cities with only one daily newspaper has increased 17 per cent, according to Editor and Publisher.

In 1923 there were 782 such cities; today there are 915. The number of cities with two or more dailies has decreased, in the same period, by one-fifth and is now only 418. Of the 418 cities with two or more dailies, in 87 these dailies have one ownership and management.

There are, therefore, roughly 1,000 American cities with what may be called a "monopoly" press, and roughly one-third as many with genuine newspaper competition.

"This extinction of newspapers and creation of journalistic monopolies is a process which shows no abatement," says the New York World, in a leading editorial on "Press and Presidency." "In the last 18 months nearly 70 American dailies have ceased publication.

"Regrettable on many counts, this process is particularly deplorable in that it tends to suppress political debate and the full presentation of party issues. A generation ago the largest cities had four, six or eight newspapers, nearly all with decisive political convictions: and no school of thought lacked its expression. But today real discussion is being submerged.

"A great and growing section of our population has no choice but to take a newspaper that is either colorlessly neutral or wholly one-sided.

"This is a situation which cannot please Americans of either party who believe that the chief hope of democracy lies in full education and free discussion."

Is Kellogg Anti-War Pact Sham Or Reality?

Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 1.—The Kellogg anti-war treaty, as amended by Great Britain and France, has sanctified any war that a nation interprets as "self-defense," said Professor E. M. Borchard of Yale University, an expert on international law, speaking before the Institute of Politics. The treaty has just been signed in Paris by 15 nations.

Professor Borchard said that British and French reservations destroyed the original intent of Secretary Kellogg to outlaw war and has entangled this country in European politics to such an extent that we might some day find ourselves embroiled in a foreign war declared under the League of Nations, the Locarno treaties or other treaties in which we are not concerned.

Professor Borchard indicated that the Senate might take this view and refuse to ratify the Kellogg compact for the same reason that it rejected the Versailles Treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations.

The British and French reservations exempt wars of self-defense, each nation being free to make its own interpretation as to when self-defense is involved. Other exemptions are wars under the League of Nations' covenant, under the Locarno treaty and under the French treaty of alliance, none of which the United States are a party to.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Kellogg anti-war treaty, signed in this city by 15 leading nations, is the fifth agreement of its kind in six years.

Thirty nations, in May, 1922, pledged not to war on one another.

In September, 1924, the assembly of the League of Nations pledged to substitute arbitration for war.

At Locarno, in 1925, France, Belgium and Germany agreed never to war on one another.

At Havana, in 1927, the Pan-American Congress adopted an anti-war resolution.

With the acceptance of the fifth anti-war pact, Western Europe, except Germany, is more heavily armed than in 1913, a year before the World War. Upward of 3,000,000 military men are in actual service. This is exclusive of the hundreds of thousands who are called up for training.

The British acceptance of the Kellogg treaty is based on understandings that "there are certain regions of the world, the welfare and integrity of which constitute a special and vital interest for our peace and safety. His Majesty's Government has been at pains to make it clear in the past that interference with these regions cannot be suffered."

After reviewing the negotiations which led up to the present situation, Professor Borchard said:

"The original proposition of Mr. Kellogg is an unconditional renunciation of war. The treaty as now qualified by the British and French reservations constitutes no renunciation or outlawry of war but in fact and in law a solemn sanction for all wars mentioned in the exceptions and qualifications.

"Considering these reservations, it would be difficult to conceive of any war that nations have fought within the past century, or are likely to fight in the future, that cannot be accommodated under these exceptions.

"Far from constituting an outlawry of war, they constitute the most solemn sanction of specific wars that has ever been given to the world."

COLLEGE GIRLS HAVE ROUGH TIME; SEEK UNSKILLED WORK IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Twenty-four college girls from universities and colleges in 13 states have concluded a six weeks' experience as unskilled workers in this city. Their unanimous verdict is: "Never again."

They were confident they could come to Chicago, which the majority had never visited, and make their own living. They were to have no letters of introduction.

They pooled their earnings and after the six weeks it was found that the average income for each girl after expenses were paid was $5.03, or less than 83 cents a week.

Two girls joined unions to get jobs in a shoe factory. Two others were compelled to sign pledges not to join a union before they were given employment. One girl who teaches economics in a university secured a job making lamp shades. She was paid $3.50 a week.

Other jobs were nesting ice cream pails, feeding envelope machines, icing candies and cakes in a factory, feeding hog hair to a machine and carding it for upholstery, gumming and pasting paper boxes, assembling movie cameras, bindery work, spraying paint on ash trays, laundry work, candling eggs in the stockyards, packing tobacco, making aprons and assembling locks.

This insight into conditions under which women work in unskilled industries was made under the auspices of the National Student Council of the Y. W. C. A.

MILLIONS FOR SCHOOLS

New York, Sept. 1.—This city spent $125,258,403.22 on its school system last year, according to the Board of Education's annual report. This was $10,000,000 more than in the previous year but less than the totals for 1924 and 1925 by $32,000,000 and $18,000,000, respectively.